BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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May, 15, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

LATEST NEWS.

TO-DAY.

President Johnson's proclamation appointing to-day, the 1st of June, 1865, as "a day of humiliation and mourning," is as follows:

A Proclamation by the President of the United States:

Whereas, By my direction, the acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and,

Whereas, Our country has become one great house of mourning where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation:

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth, which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the national Capital, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the first day of June next, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommend my fellow-citizens there to assemble in their respective places of worship, and to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city [L. S.] of Washington, the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

In obedience to this Proclamation, a meeting will be held in the Capitol Square this morning, at ten o'clock. It will be addressed by several chaplains, gentlemen attached to the United States Christian Commission, and perhaps by some of our local clergy, all of whom are invited to attend. We hope that our citizens, appreciating, as we have no doubt they do, the character of the day, will be present to show their regard for the memory of him who fell by the hand of an execrable assassin, and who every every one acknowledges was in fact our friend.

The services, while partaking more particularly of a religious tendency, will also be of a nature to show the general love and veneration which all of us must feel for the martyred Lincoln. We sincerely hope that the attendance will be creditable. We understand that several of the regiments encamped in our vicinity intend holding appropriate services.

Services will also be held in the Baptist Church. We have not been informed whether the other religious denominations intend taking any notice of the proclamation or not, but suppose they will. We would suggest that in the future our clergymen would do our readers a favor by notifying us when they propose holding unusual services, in order that we can publish ti.

So far as the military portion of our community is concerned the day will be duly respected. General Schofield and Col. Granger have both issued orders on the subject, which we publish this morning. Col. Granger orders that all "business be suspended within the limits of this post." The following is a copy of the order from Department Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C., May 31st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

To-morrow, June 1st, being the day appointed by the President as a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, all Government offices in this City will be closed and no business transacted except such as may be absolutely necessary.

By command of Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD.

J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

OUR WASHINGTON DELEGATION.

The delegation of loyal North Carolinians who left Raleigh for Washington some time since, were expected home last night at 12 o'clock, or to-day at eleven at the farthest. We are informed that they have received assurances from President Johnson, which they consider satisfactory. Our readers are probably aware that another delegation, aside from the one headed by Mr. Holden, also went to the capital, and we are happy to state that it is probable that both these parties agreed on a basis of reconstruction, and are returning in the best nature towards each other.

THE BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Concert and Exhibition in the Baptist Church last night given by the children of the Sabbath School attached to the Church, was well attended and the proceedings were of the most satisfactory order. The building was densely packed by the members of the Church, and we noticed quite a sprinkling of strangers in their midst. A rostrum constructed by continuing the level of the platform on which the pulpit usually stands had been constructed and on it the different classes stood when reciting or singing.—Mr. W. J. Palmer, the Superintendent of the school, had the immediate charge of the scholars, and by his perfect management of the programme, obviated all mistakes and everything passed off smoothly. The interior of the church was gracefully ornamented with festoons of evergreens, studded with roses and flowers, and presented a pleasant and attractive appearance. On the wall immediately in the rear of the platform used by the children, the following appropriate scriptural quotation, surrounded with evergreens, appeared:

"I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me."

The female scholars were all neatly dressed—most of them in white—and their appearance and general department was not only creditable to themselves but to their teachers and parents. The remarkable acoustic properties of the Church assisted in making the sometimes indistinct utterances of the speakers distinctly heard by the whole audience.

The "opening speech" by Master Ruffin Litchford, was deservedly praised, and, although we were not fortunate enough to witness the whole performance, we feel warranted in stating on the opinions of others who were present, that it was probably the best effort of the evening. The following is the programme:

PART I.

PRAYER.
Opening Anthem—O, be Joyful in the Lord.
The May-Day Festival. Characters: Spring—Flowers—Flora—Heralds—Children scattering Flowers—Sceptre Bearer—Maids of Honor—May Queen—Fairy Queen.
Opening Speech—Ruffin Litchford.
The Ten Commandments in Verse.
Song—We come, we come with Singing.
Dialogue—Little Fannie Miller and Moses Amis.
Dialogue—Sweetness of Early Piety.
Song—Happy Children.
Catechism in Verse—By Forty Children.
Recitation—The Charm of Woman.
Song—Beautiful Home Above.

PART II.

Recitation—What is most Beautiful.
The Pilgrim's Song.
Dialogue—The Evil Adviser.
Song—We'll stand the Storm,
Dialogue—On Sabbath Profanation, for thirty-one Speakers—Eighteen Boys and Thirteen Girls.
Songs—We are Coming, Blessed Saviour. Beautiful World.
Dialogue—Young America.—Ten Boys.
Closing Song—Farewell, but we hope to meet again.

We are informed that by particular request the performance will be repeated to-morrow evening.

At the Congressional Reunion in New York, Mr. Tilton read the following extract from a letter received from Chief Justice Chase:

"I would like to say to the Christians who shall assemble at your reunion an earnest word on the present great national duty of granting to the freedmen of the South the right of self-protection by the ballot. * * My last communication on this subject with the good President whom we have lost, was on the morning of the black day, and I may say he was nearer right on this subject, according to my views of right, on that last day of his life, than on any other day before. Our new President, I have the happiness to say, is a man whose democracy is as broad as the democracy of the Declaration of Independence."

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has received orders from the Government to provide transportation for fifty thousand men to come west over the road. These are the veterans of Sherman's army.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 19, 1865.

DEAR BOWMAN: I am just arrived. All my army will be in to-day. I have been lost to the world in the woods for some time. Yet on arriving at the "settlements" found I have made quite a stir among the people at home, and that the most sinister motives have been ascribed to me.

I have made frequent official reports of my official action in all public matters, and all of them have been carefully suppressed, while the most ridiculous nonsense has been industriously spread abroad through all the newspapers. Well! you know what importance I attach to such matters, and that I have been too long fighting with real Rebels with muskets in their hands to be scared by mere noncombatants, no matter how high their civil rank or station.

It is amusing to observe how brave and firm some men become when all danger is past. I have noticed on fields of battle brave men never insult the captured or mutilate the dead; but cowards and laggards always do. I cannot now recall the act, but Shakespeare records how poor Falstaff, the prince of cowards and wits, rising from a figured death, stabbed again the dead Percy and carried the carcase aloft in triumph to prove his valor. So now, when the Rebellion in our land is dead, many Falstaffs appear to brandish the evidence of their valor and seek to win applause and appropriate honors for deeds that never were done.

As to myself, I ask no popularity, no reward; but I *dare* the War Department to publish my official letters and reports. I assert that my official reports have been purposely suppressed, while all the power of the press has been malignantly turned against me.

I do want peace and security, and the return to law and justice from Maine to the Rio Grande; and if it does not exist now substantially, it is for State reasons beyond my comprehension. It may be thought strange that one who has no fame but as a soldier should have been so careful to try to restore the civil power of the Government and the peaceful jurisdiction of the Federal Courts; but it is difficult to discover in that fact any just cause of offense to an enlightened and free people. But when men choose to slander and injure others, they can easily invent the facts for the purpose when the proposed victim is far away, engaged in public service of their own bidding. But there is consolation in knowing that, though truth lies in the bottom of a well, the Yankees have perseverance enough to get to that bottom.

Yours, truly. W. T. SHERMAN.

CARD FROM GEN. J. E. JOHNSTON.

We lay before our readers the following letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, stating the causes which induced him to make terms of surrender with Gen. Sherman. We believe Gen. Johnston's conduct, and his refusal to continue the war after all hope of success was vain, is generally approved; but if any one has a doubt on the point, the reasons set forth by Gen. Johnston will clearly show that he acted correctly and wisely:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6, 1865.

Having made a convention with Major Gen. Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, it seems to me proper to put before the people of those States the condition of military affairs which rendered that measure absolutely necessary.

On the 26th of April, the day of the convention, by the returns of three Lieutenant Generals of the Army of Tennessee (that under my command,) the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,510—the total present 18,578—the effective total, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return I can find, the effective total of the cavalry was 5,440. But between the 7th and 26th April was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and apprehensions of surrender. In South Carolina we had Young's Division of cavalry, less than one thousand, besides Reserves and State troops—together much inferior to the Federal force in that State. In Florida we were as weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured in Macon. In Lieut. Gen. Taylor's department there was no means of opposing the formidable army under General Canby which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under General Wilson which had captured every other place of importance west of Augusta. The matter had been stopped at Macon by the armistice, as we had been at Greensboro, but its distance from Augusta being less than half of ours, that place was in its power.

To carry on the war, therefore, we had to depend on the Army of Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Generals Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without the means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue the war except as robbers. The consequence of prolonging the struggle would only have been the destruction or the dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and children by the desolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of 200,000 men through the country.

Having failed in an attempt to obtain terms giving security to citizens as well as soldiers, I had to choose between wantonly bringing the evils of war upon those I had been chosen to defend, and averting those calamities with the confession that hopes were dead which every thinking Southern man had already lost. I therefore stipulated with Gen Sherman for the security of the brave and true men committed to me on terms which also terminated hostilities in all the country over which my command extended, and announced it to your government as follows:

"The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms, the the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed to more than ten times its number, or of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens; destroyed all hope of successful war. I have therefore made a military convention with Major General Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of this gallant little army, to prevent further suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging a hopeless war." J. E. JOHNSTON.

More About the Old Woman's Escapade.

Everything throwing any light on the details of the flight of Jeff. Davis will be read with interest by all. His ludicrous attempt to personate his own mother-in-law has added to the curiosity of our readers and we take every occasion to gratify it. The following is from the pen of a Nashville correspondent of the *Times*:

Through Confederate officers who have just arrived I get a full account of Jeff. Davis' movements up to within a short time of his capture. Gen. Debrell, who commanded his escort, was engaged in the battle near Raleigh, N. C., when he received inteligence of the surrender of Lee; and at the same time Wheeler got a dispatch from Jeff. Davis, dated at Greensboro, N. C., calling for one thousand picked men to escort him and what remained of his government to Washoe, Georgia.

Debrell was accordingly dispatched with the required force, and after a march of three days reached Greensboro, at which point he found Jeff. Davis with his family, Judah P. Benjamin, John C. Breckinridge, Senator Burnett, of Kentucky, J. H. Reagan, Postmaster, General Gustavus A. Hurns, of Tennessee, and other rebel officials.

As soon as General Debrell, arrived, the party prepared to march, and they set out on the following day. Jeff. Davis and the rebel officials rode in front, followed by ambulances containing the women and children and the specie, which was currently reported among the officers to amount to eleven millions of dollars. It was put up in heavy iron-bound kegs and boxes, and had a guard of one thousand men, led by Gen. Debrell, which followed this train.

At a point about five miles from Greensboro' they camped, Jeff. Davis and his family taking up their quarters in a house in the vicinity. Here the rank and file first learned the object of their mission, and it was discussed with all the surmises which it naturally excited, the men being exceedingly anxious to know the destination of their government.

On the following day Jeff. Davis visited the boys, and made a soul-stirring speech, adverting to the disasters that had overtaken their beloved Confederacy, but giving them every assurance that they were not irrevocably lost; that all that was necessary to ultimate success, was confidence in their government and the undaunted bravery which had characterized the Confederate army during its past career.

Upon taking up the line of march they rode in the same order. Jeff. Davis having by his side young Colonel Johnston, son of General Albert Sydney Johnston, in whom he evidently reposed the most implicit confidence.

They reached Charlotte, N. C., where they again camped, and Davis harangued the men again, inspiring confidence in them, and dealing in glowing words of rebel patriotism. He appeared happy and cheerful, took the boys by the hand, and entered into cheerful conversation with them. He would praise their valor in the presence of the ladies, and call them the faithful thousand, the flower of the Confederacy, and paid other pretty but not substantial compliments.

At this point they were joined by Basil Duke, Ferguson and Vaughn, with their brigades, which increased the escort to the magnificent proportion of five thousand men.

After the new comers had mingled with the others they soon learned the condition of things, and they too had their surmises. Like a pack of hungry wolves they were suddenly reminded that the government was slightly indebted to them, and as the treasure was near at hand the idea of presenting their bills suggested itself to them. The men would congregate in goups, and their low mutterings boded no good to the government. Jeff. found it necessary to redouble his efforts to conciliate, but his eloquence was wasted now. The men obeyed their marching orders, and followed Jeff. into South Carolina, to Abbeville, where they again halted, very much fatigued and demoralized.

On the 9th things began to assume a more desperate feature, and Jeff found it polite to inspire his brave boys with something more substantial than words.—The treasure was opened, and the Division of Gen. Debrell, with the brigades of Duke, Ferguson and Vaughn, were formed in line, and the soldiers were paid off. Some of the men were paid $30, some $28, and others $20. They were paid in gold and silver, the coin being chiefly Mexican dollars, with few United States, but few of them received gold.

In the evening Duke sent his Adjutant General, Capt. Davis, to notify all his men who wished to go west of the Mississippi river, to report at eleven o'clock on the following day. At the appointed time all the men reported, but Duke refused to take those who were without arms, and taking only those who were armed, left the others to shift for themselves.—They heaped curses on Duke, and with heavy hearts went to Washoe, Georgia, where they surrendered themselves to Gen. Wilson, together with the brigades of Ferguson and Vaughn.

The command of General Debrell escorted Jeff. Davis to Vienna Valley, on the West bank of the Savannah river, about twenty miles from Washington, when the grand dissolution took place on the 9th.

At this point Benjamin, Breckinridge, Burnett, and several others took a last farewell of Jeff. Davis and his family. At the hour named Jeff. Davis and suite crossed the river, and the other portion of the government galloped off to Washington, their pocket handkerchiefs in mourning. The command was apprized of the fact that they were now left to follow the bent of their own inclinations. Benjamin and Breckinridge, with their friends, no doubt reached the west bank of the Mississippi.

THE NEW FRENCH DIPLOMAT.—The Marquis De Montholon, the new French Minister at Washington, does not come to this country an entire stranger, unacquainted with the habits and feelings of our people. He has resided much in the United States, having been attached to the French Embassy many years ago, having also been Consul at Norfolk, and at the beginning of the Rebellion, and for some months afterwards, Consul-General at New York. When we complete his record by stating that he has been married for many years to an American lady, the daughter of General Gratiot, we say enough to convince our readers that the Emperor Napoleon has made the selection of his Minister with tact, and chosen a representative who will be agreeable to the American people.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that the quantity of silver bullion pouring into market from the interior is large and constantly increasing in volume, the bulk of which is shipped to China.

It is stated that Assistant Secretary Dana has determined to resign his position in the War Office, and that Major Eckert, long Superintendent of the Military Telegraph is named as his successor.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED BY

E. A. WHITAKER.

Grocer and Dealer in Provisions.

Apples—Dried, $20@25.
Bacon—20@25c per lb.
Beef—15c per lb.
Butter—40@50c per lb.
Cheese—50c per lb.
Chickens—25@30c per piece.
Coffee—60@75c per lb.
Corn—$1 to 1,25 per bushel.
Eggs—40@50c per dozen.
Flour—Family $10@12 per bbl.; Superfine declining, 9,50@10.
Honey—in comb, 25 to 30c per lb.
Lamb—15@20c per lb.
Lard—20@25c per lb.
Meal—$1,40@1,50 per bushel.
Mullets—$12@15 per bbl.
Onions—$4 per bushel.
Peaches—dried 25 to 30c per lb.
Peas—White $1,25 to 1,50; Stock 90 to $1; Garden 60 to 75c per peck.
Potatoes—Irish $8@9 per bbl.
Sugar—Crushed 50c per lb; Brown 30@40c
Syrup—$1@1,20 ber gallon by the barrel

[The above Market Report is as correct as it can well be made; but Raleigh was always celebrated for the irregularity of its prices in market. We have known the prices of the same article vary the same morning from 25 to 50 per cent, when sold by different individuals. There is still some disposition to demand prices approximating the gloomy days of the Confederacy; but is gradually giving way before the potency of greenbacks. ED.]

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—:o:—

380 BRADWAY,

NEW YORK.

W. B. SYMMES.

June 1-6m*

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The Daily and Tri-Weekly Bulletin AND WEEKLY CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Together with everything connected with and belonging to the publication of said Newspapers.

In the office are one large Power Press, (Northrop Cylinder); three Washington Hand Presses, and one Ruggles' Card Press—all in good order—and a very large quantity of type and materials of all kinds.

The BULLETIN and CATAWBA JOURNAL are old established papers—were in operation before the war—and have always enjoyed a liberal patronage.

To one acquainted with the business this presents one of the finest openings North or South. The position of Charlotte, in the midst of a country unsurpassed in rich agricultural and mineral productions; the centre of a network of railroads, all of which will doubtless soon be in successful operation, warrants us in the assertion that it is destined at no distant day to become one of the most flourishing and prosperous inland towns in the Southern States.

An immediate application will secure a bargain. Address PROPRIETOR DAILY BULLETIN,
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75 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE AND SOUTHERN Star Snuff. Also, Family Flour, Corn Meal, best Bacon Hams and Sides, Prime Coffee, Apple Vinegar, &c., on consignment. JAMES M. TOWLES,
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Ladies' and Gentlemens'

ICE CREAM

AND

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McKimmon's Store, One Door from Morgan Street, on Fayetteville.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR LADIES.

May 31-tf

GEO. W. DILL,

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And Agent for Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line to Newbern and Morehead City, N. C.

*** Special attention paid to the shipment and sale of Naval Stores and Cotton. Cash advancements made on consignments. GEO. W. DILL.
May 29-dtf

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Can be had at the Progress Office. Price 25 cents.—When ordered by mail a stamp must be enclosed to pay postage. May 29-1w

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

☞See First Page for Latest News.☜

North Carolina Politics—The Governorship.

We do not wish to be the means of political agitation, or to cause bitter or vindictive discussion; but it is evident that some of the correspondents of Northern papers, writing from Raleigh, are badly befogged—that they have been misled or are under bad influences—their productions showing that they are either not familiar with politics and politicians in this State, or pervert and torture facts.

The real Union men of North Carolina, those who clung to the cause of the Union and advocated peace when it could only be done at great sacrifice and with considerable personal danger, have but one candidate for Governor when the time shall come to elect; and all who, under the guise of Unionism, urge the names of others for that position, have been, until the occupation of the State by the Union arms, the active and zealous supporters of Davis and Vance, and for the prosecution of the war to the last man and the last dollar. We have been conducting a newspaper in North Carolina since 1858, we are familiar with the record of every man in the State who has any political prominence, and we now warn the loyal people of the North and those who control the Government at Washington, as well as our own citizens, that a plan is on foot to defeat the honest, loyal masses in the coming elections; that a new party is to be formed, or possibly the old Whig party will be revived, by a fusion of the leading original secessionists and Vance conservatives, all of whom have been constant in their opposition to the old Government and zealous in their advocacy of the war, by which it is hoped that the aristocracy, composed of the impoverished slaveholders, will be enabled to perpetuate their reign in North Carolina. And as it is the determination of the real loyalists of the State to have no other candidate for the office of Governor but W. W. Holden, we say to these correspondents, and the Northern people, that every blow struck at him is a blow at the only Union men in the State; and that if he shall go down, the loyal masses will go down with him, and the control of the State will go back to the hands of the secessionists and the enemies of the Government and the Union.

We have been led into these reflections by the following extract from the Raleigh correspondence of the *Herald*, dated 17th May:

THE RIVAL CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Another delegation will probably start to-day to have an interview with the President. It is a rival to that of W. W. Holden.

With the prospects of an election for Governor within the next few months the politicians are already discussing the merits and demerits of various candidates. Three persons are already named, and, as it may be interesting to you to know what is said of them by friends and enemies, I shall enumerate them, with their respective claims and disqualifications.

The most prominent, and at present certainly the most popular candidate for the nomination, is W. W. Holden, editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, a paper which has been recognized as the uncompromising foe of secession and rival candidate to Vance in the last election. He is a man of the people, from whose midst he rose to various legislative honors and to the editorship of a journal whose influence in North Carolina politics have always been felt. While thus popular with the many, there are not a few Unionists, and staunch ones at that, who wage a war of direct hostility against him. They say that a man who signed the ordinance of secession cannot by any change of sentiment, or by any repentance, however sincere, fit himself for the office of Governor under Union auspices. Some who are aware of his antecedents are reviewing his treatment of Professor Hedrick, an instructor at Chapel Hill University, who declared in 1856, when Fremont was a candidate for the Presidency, that he would vote for him if any electoral ticket was formed in North Carolina. Holden, in the columns of his paper, took the Professor to account for this statement, and aroused such a storm of indignation among the slaveholders that Hedrick was forced to leave the State, in company with, as near as I can ascertain, or at least at the same time with H. H. Helper—brother of the "Impending Crisis" man. Holden's enemies also accuse him of political inconsistency. First, an old line whig, he abandoned his party and went over to the democrats; next, a secessionist—as his signature to the secession ordinance proves—he abandoned that party not long after the war commenced, or as soon as his natural shrewdness told him that with the immense power of the North the Union cause must prevail, and under the guise of hostility to the Davis administration masked his efforts to aid the federal government.

The person named most preminently in opposition to him is Bartholomew (or "Bat," as he is familiarly known) F. Moore, a member of the legal profession, and one of the most, if not the most eminent jurist of the State. His record of Unionism is clear as crystal—a fact which his worst enemy will not deny. His acts and voice throughout have been for the federal government, and like John Minor Boots of Virginia, when he found it impossible to stem the current of secession he withdrew to the retiracy of private life. However few have been his contributions to the support of the Davis administration, they were forced from him by that terrible reign of terror which intimidated alike both friend and foe to the performance of acts repugnant to both their interests and patriotism. His enemies, however, *alibera parte*, say that he is a thoroughly pro-slavery man, and that, if possible, he will oppose emancipation to the last. It is also intimated that his visit to Washington is for the purpose of arguing a policy of gradual emancipation.

Another name mentioned is that of Governor Stanley, whose brief administration under General Burnside will be remembered. As he is not very prominent, and has but few advocates, I have heard no discussion of his merits.

The return of Mr. Holden is looked for about the 1st of June, when we shall no doubt be informed of the Executive views on political affairs here in general.

We make no charges or reflections against the correspondent, but we most positively assert that he has been misled or is ignorant of North Carolina politics. What he says about Mr. Holden being the most prominent and most popular candidate for Governor, is correct, but as to there being staunch Unionists who are hostile to him, it is a mistake. Mr. Holden's popularity among staunch Unionists is universal, and we hazard the assertion that there is not one in this State, whose Unionism has been uniform, consistent and constant, that would vote against him. Let these correspondents who are, we suppose unintentionally, assisting the secessionists and rebels to get back into power, go back to the files of the papers of this State that were in the service of Vance and Davis, and they will there find abundant testimony that Mr. Holden was considered the leader of the Union cause in the State, and that all whose affections and sympathies were for the Union were his supporters and followers.—This being so, according to the secession organs, during the war, how can their partisans and the haters and abusers of Mr. Holden assume to be "staunch Unionists" now?—or how dare they have the impudence to claim the right to rule or dictate in the matter of reorganisation?

And as we have never seen a "staunch Unionist" that preferred any one else to Mr. Holden for Governor, so we have never seen a Union man of any kind that had the least idea of Hon. Edward Stanley being selected for that position. In fact Mr. Stanley has not been a citizen of the State for many years.

Mr. Moore is a private citizen and we have no desire to drag him before the public. He is a most amiable, excellent and worthy gentleman, and though his Unionism has been passive and not active, we all know that his sympathies have been on the side of the old Government. He has held no office for many years and we do not suppose he is an aspirant for the Governorship or any other office now. He is a lawyer, and his virtues and talents have placed him at the head of the profession in this State. We don't suppose that Mr. Moore has been thought of by the Union party of the State in connection with the office of Governor, or that he wants the office.—He is devoted to his profession and to domestic pursuits, and has studiously shunned rather than sought office. If, in the reorganization, Mr. Moore could be induced to accept the Judgeship of the Federal Court for the District of North Carolina, or any other place of a judicial character, for which his acquirements and ripe experience so eminently fit him, the great mass of our people would be gratified.

What people now want for political leaders, are men who have stood up during the progress of the war against the tyranny of Davis and plead for peace by negotiation, conciliation and reconstruction. Mr. Holden has done this, and the loyal masses feel that had his counsels been heeded the war would have been stopped one or two years ago, and they would have been spared that wide-spread desolation which now greets the eye on every hand. They owe him a debt of gratitude and they intend to pay it, the speculations of correspondents and the intriguings of secessionists to the contrary notwithstanding.

We consider Mr. Stanley, one of the candidates mentioned by this correspondent, as entirely out of the question; and while we do not assume to speak for anybody, and while we are not authorized to speak for anybody, we think we can safely assert that the most friendly and cordial feelings exist between Mr. Moore and Mr. Holden, and that in the great work of restoration of civil rule and a return of the State to the Union they will be found marching hand in hand for the best interests of the State. Two purer men or truer patriots are not to be found within our borders, and we trust that nothing will ever arise to place them in antagonistical positions, politically or otherwise. For the bench or the Senate of the United States, if Mr. Moore can be induced to serve the people in either capacity, we have no better man.

More Union Meetings.

We give to-day the proceedings of another Union Meeting, in Guilford county. The meeting was held at Deep River Meeting House, and the resolutions breathe the right spirit. They resolve that "We will support no man for office of trust, profit, or honor, who has been guilty in word or action in bringing on, instigating, or supporting, willingly, the late abominable rebellion." This is the true position, and the one that all true and loyal citizens of the State must take, if they would restore civil law and social order. Extend the hand and open the heart to the masses who have been deluded and deceived, but put none but men of unmistakable and unquestionable loyalty in office.

We know that the original secessionists will establish their organs, they will put forward their candidates, and demand that they alone should be allowed to rule; but we appeal to the loyal masses to spurn them at the ballot-box. They who promised peace and independence in ninety days, last summer, will now come before the people as the best Unionists and the only loyal men in the State; but we tell those whom they seek to deceive, that if they get in office it will be a Davis-Vance triumph, and the State will really be in the hands of those whose hearts are still in rebellion and the enemies of the Government. We speak what we do know, and we warn the people to be on their guard.

The people of Guilford county are all right, and when the time comes to elect State officers they will not be deceived by the specious arguments of those who have been the leaders in a rebellion that has well nigh ruined them. They had the moral courage to vote for Dick and Holden, last summer, against the tyranny of enrolling officers and all the oppressions, cruelties and threats of the conspirators at Richmond and Raleigh, and now that these engines of torture are crushed and the paraphernalia that coerced and gagged them has dissolved into this air, no people in the country will be more eager, zealous and enthusiastic in their return to the embrace of the Union than the loyal citizens of Guilford county.

We know that the people of old Guilford will send the right kind of men to the Convention and the Legislature; and as a reward for his staunch devotion to Constitutional Liberty and the Union, we hope to see R. P. Dick, Esq., sent to the National Congress, a position for which his talents and virtues eminently fit him. Had he and those of us who acted with him had control of the State Government, the war would have been stopped before North Carolina became the scene of operations, and our people would have been saved all the horrors and sufferings that have resulted from the presence of large armies.

General Washington is reported as saying on an occasion when he desired that extraordinary vigilance should be observed, "Put none but Americans on guard to-night;" and we would say to our loyal friends throughout the State, if you wish a return of good Government, personal protection, Constitutional liberty, social order and State and National prosperity, put none but good Union men in office in the reorganization of the State Government.

ADVICE TO ALL.—We are in no way connected with the Government, nor have we anything to do with the military government of the post, though we are besieged from morning till night for advice and counsel. Citizens, both white and colored, complain that persons belonging to the army, officers as well as men, sometimes obtrude themselves upon their premises, and even into their houses, without their consent and against their wishes. Once for all, we would refer all citizens having complaints to make to Colonel Granger, Commandant of the Post. He desires to extend all proper protection to all, from the humblest to the highest, and all who have just cause of complaint will have their wrongs redressed by making the facts known at his office. We are disposed to accommodate and assist any citizen, in any way in our power; but when any one has cause to complain of bad treatment or insult from any one connected with the army, they must lay their complaints before those in authority. We have ever found them ready to redress any wrongs and to extend all the relief and protection desired. And protection will be given to well-behaved colored persons as cheerfully as to any others.

No Paper To-Morrow.

We shall issue no paper to-morrow. The counting room will be open till ten o'clock this morning for the transaction of business, after which time it will be closed for the day. This suspension is for the purpose of allowing our hands an opportunity to observe to-morrow in accordance with the President's Proclamation. We trust that all the churches will be opened, and that appropriate services will be held.

The day of humiliation and prayer has been appointed to express the national sorrow at the death of Mr. Lincoln, and we trust that all our people will observe it in a becoming manner. In his death we of the South lost our best friend. Our next issue will appear Saturday morning.

Day of Public Humiliation and Prayer.

Thursday the first day of June having been set apart as a day of public humiliation and prayer, by the President of the United States, Col. Granger, commandant of the post, has issued an order suspending all business within the limits of the command during the forenoon of that day. We trust that all persons will close their places of business, and observe the day in a proper and becoming manner. We suppose, of course, that all our places of public worship will be open on the occasion.

We give below the order of Col. Granger referred to:

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
May 30th, 1865.

Thursday, the first of June, having been appointed by the President as a day of public Humiliation and Prayer, all business will be suspended within the limits of this Post in the forenoon of that day.

G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Comd'g Post.

READE BROTHERS & Co., NEW YORK.—We had a call yesterday from an old acquaintance, Mr. W. B Symmes, of New York Mr. Symmes is well and favorably known to the merchants of this State, having been visiting them and selling them goods for the last twelve or fifteen years, and now, after four years' absence, caused by the sanguinary struggle through which we have passed, he returns to renew his acquaintance with our business men, and re-establish business relations with our people.

Mr. Symmes is at present with the house of Reade Brothers & Co. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, and we most cheerfully recommend him to our people. See Card in another column.

Important War Department Order.

The following order from the Secretary of War, ordering the disposition of troops in the country, and relating to the disbandment of armies, is of great interest to our citizens and our military readers:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 15, 1865.

General Orders, No. 94.

The following regulations are announced, and will be observed in discharging from service such volunteers as are hereafter to be mustered out with their regimental or company organizations:

I. Army corps, or at least the divisions thereof, will be kept intact, and immediately upon receipt of an order directing any portion of the forces to be mustered out commanding generals of armies and departments will order the said troops, if not already thereat, to one of the following rendezvous, viz:

First—Middle Military Division, and troops of other armies or departments arriving therein—defences of Washington, D C; Harper's Ferry, Va., and Cumberland, Md.

Second.—Mil. Div. of the James—Richmond and Old Point Comfort, Va.

Third.—Department of North Carolina—Newbern and Wilmington.

Fourth.—Department of the South—Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga.

Fifth—Mil. Div. of West Mississippi—Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Vicksburg, Miss.

Sixth.—Military Division of the Missouri—Little Rock, Ark., St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Seventh.—Department of the Cumberland—Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn.

Eighth.—Department of Kentucky—Louisville.

Ninth.—Middle Department—Baltimore, Md.

Commanding Generals of armies and departments are authorized to change the aforesaid places of rendezvous should the public interest so demand. For the Departments of the East, Pennsylvania, Northern Northwest, New Mexico and Pacific, such special orders will be given from the Adjutant General's office, relative to the troops therein serving, as may be demanded by circumstances as the time for discharge is approached.

II.—In case of one or more regiments or a division being mustered out, the division remaining in the field, said regiment or regiments will be mustered out at the place where found serving at the time, and then placed *en route* to the State, as hereinafter directed.

III.—The Adjutant General of the army will designate places of rendezvous in the respective States, to which the regiments, after muster out will be forwarded for payment.

IV.—Upon arrival at the rendezvous where the musters out are to take place, a critical examination of the regimental and company records, books, &c., will be made. In case of omissions the proper commanders will be made to supply them, and make all the entries as enjoined by the Army Regulations.—At the same time the muster out rolls will be commenced and prepared in accordance with existing regulations, under the direction of assistant commissaries of musters of divisions, superintended by the corps commissaries. Corps and department commanders will see that the work is pushed with energy and executed promptly, using to this end division and brigade commanders to superintend it, and their respective staff officers to aid the mustering officers in collecting the data for the muster out rolls and discharge papers, as well as the preparation of the same. In framing the rolls particular care must be exercised in stating balances of bounty payable. (See General Orders No. 84, current series, from this office.)

V.—So soon as the rolls of a regiment are completed, the said command, with its arms, colors and necessary equipage, will be placed *en route* to its State, and to the rendezvous therein at or nearest which it was mustered in. *En route* and after arrival in the State the following will be observed:—

First.—Immediately on arrival at the State rendezvous the regiment will be reported to, and taken control of, by the chief mustering officer for the State or his assistant at the point. The said officers will lend all needful assistance in their power to the paymaster, with a view to prompt payment of the troops.

Second.—The regimental officers will be held to a strict accountability for the discipline of their commands and preservation of public property.

Third.—The Commissary of Musters of the division to which the regiment belonged in the field will take possession of the copies of muster out rolls intended for the field and staff companies and paymasters, also the company and regimental records, with all surplus blank rolls, returns, discharges, &c., in possession of regimental and company commanders, or other officers, and after boxing them up, place them whilst *en route* under the special charge of a discreet and responsible officer of the regiment. The sole duty of said officer will be to care for and preserve said rolls and records whilst *en route*, and on arrival at the State rendezvous, where payment is to be made to turn them over to the chief mustering officer or his assistant at that place.

Fourth.—Paymasters will be designated by the Pay Department to meet regiments at the designated State rendezvous, and there make final payments, obtaining, for that purpose, the rolls from the mustering officer thereat.

Fifth.—Whilst troops are awaiting payment supplies will be furnished by the respective supply departments, on the usual requisitions and returns, countersigned by the chief mustering officer or his assistant.

Sixth.—Until after payment, and the final discharge of the troops, the chief mustering officer will look to their being kept together and under discipline.

Seventh.—The chief mustering officer will, under regulations to be established by himself, take possession of and carefully preserve the regimental and company records, also the colors with the respective regiments, and hold them subject to orders from the Adjutant General of the army.

Eighth.—As soon as practicable after arrival at the State rendezvous, the chief mustering officer or his assistant will see that the arms and other public property brought to the State by the troops is turned over to the proper officer of the Supply Department thereat.

VI.—In preparing the muster out rolls, corps, department, division and brigade commanders, will hold regimental officers to a strict accountability, in order to insure accurate and complete records of the enlisted men, and the better to establish the just claims of the non-commissioned officers or privates who have been wounded, or of the representatives of those who have died from disease or wounds, or been killed in battle.

VII.—Prior to the departure of regiments from the rendezvous where mustered out all public property, except arms, colors and equipage required *en route* will be turned over to and cared for by the proper officers of the supply departments concerned.

VIII.—What is prescribed in the foregoing for a regiment will be applicable to a battery of artillery or an independent company.

IX.—At the respective State rendezvous the following is ordered, viz:

First.—The Paymaster General will be prepared to have a sufficient force of paymasters to insure prompt payments.

Second.—The Quartermaster General and Commissary General of Subsistence will be prepared to have a suitable number of officers of their respective bureaus to provide supplies, transportation, &c., and receipt for public property.

Third.—The Chief of Ordnance will arrange to have a suitable number of officers of his bureau to receive the arms, accoutrements, &c.

X.—The attention of commanding generals of armies and departments is directed to the importance of regimental and company officers having their records so completed and arranged that at any time the muster out rolls may be prepared without delay.

By order of the
SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

How are You "X"?

EDITOR PROGRESS:

I notice in your [illegible] of the 27th inst. a weak, wishy-washy attempt at heavy irony, entitled a plea for Jeff. Davis and subscribed X. I observe your first impulse was to throw X into your waste paper basket, as unworthy a place in your excellent sheet; it is evident public opinion would have consigned him to the same place, but since he has appeared, Snooks will offer "*a plea for*" X, in which he will cite, by way of extenuation, some of X's own language as most appropriate. In the first place there is "the illiterate condition of the poor writer;"—besides that there is also the fact, of which the article of poor X is an abundant proof, that there is in our army, as well as "in the *South*" a small quantity at *least*, of "very cheap *war* material". X's "plea for Jeff. Davis" reminds me of a "little joke" I once heard, which was perpetrated by a French felon. The fellow had killed his father and mother, in fact his whole family, and was tried for the crime of murder. After his conviction the Judge inquired of him, as is customary, if he had any reasons to urge why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. The fellow arose and in a most pitiful and lachrymose tone, said he had no especial "plea" to make, except that he hoped the court would have mercy on a poor orphan. Such, I think is the only reasonable plea that can now be made for Jeff. Davis—he is an *orphan*. X has evidently been in the ale business or at any rate has had something to do with ALE of some sort. We presume his former occupation suggested his signature, since X is a term ordinarily applied to ale—treble X denotes the strongest and best, double X the next in quality, and single X the weakest and flattest of all. The last most modest and most appropriate character was wisely chosen by the writer to affix to his production entitled "a plea for Jeff. Davis." Perhaps X was used algebraically to denote and unknown quantity. If so letting X be equal to the article entitled "a plea for Jeff. Davis," and its value is very easily and readily ascertained. If X is a surgeon and it is highly probable *he is*, he would have demonstrated his ability to our skillfully, much more conclusively and profitably, had he decapitated himself, instead of writing his "reply to Snooks, and plea for Jeff. Davis."

Good bye "X," God bless you, old fellow, and preserve you from all future attempts at heave irony.

[*Xit*] SNOOKS.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

UNION MEETING IN GUILFORD.

The following are the proceeding of a Union meeting held at Deep River Meeting House in Guilford County, N. C., May 25th, 1865:

The meeting was organized by calling Jonathan Harris to the Chair as President.

On motion of Nathan Beard, John B. Glayes and J. C. Lamb were appointed Vice Presidents.

On motion, Wm. M. Wiley and Jas. S. Pox were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained by the President in a few appropriate remarks. Whereupon a committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions, consisting of Dr. S. G. Coffin, George W. Bowman, Anderson Lamb, John T. Pox, A. E. Stanley, S. G. Horney, E. E. Mendenhall, Stephen Hunt and John Heath. During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Col A. S. Holton, J B Gingas, M. C Holton and others. When the committee returned the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The State of North Carolina did not secede from the United States by the consent of a majority of her people.

Resolved, 1st, That we deprecate the rebellious condition in which our country has been placed for the last four years.

Resolved, 2nd, That we, as good and lawful citizens of North Carolina, do welcome the day when law and order are about being established in the "Old North State."

Resolved, 3rd, That we will, as we ever done, support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina with a free good will.

Resolved, 4th, That we will support no man for office of trust, profit or honor, who has been guilty in word or action, in bringing on, instigating or supporting willingly the late abominable rebellion.

Resolved, 5th, That we thank our Union friends for their kind protection by their presence in assisting to establish law and order in our country.

Resolved, 6th, That we deprecate the brutal assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and hope the perpetraters will be brought to speedy justice.

On motion the proceedings of this meeting were requested to be published in the Raleigh *Daily Standard* and *Progress*.

WM. M. WILEY, } Secretaries.
JAS. S. POX, }

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED THE necessary permit from the military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD. This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provisions, stocks, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great public measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the RALEIGH RECORD will please call at our office in the old *Register* building, near the Court-House, and opposite the Yarborough Hotel, to give us their names.

TERMS: Single copy 10 cents; for three months $3,00; for six months $5,00; news dealers $5,00 per hundred copies.

ADVERTISEMENTS: One square for each insertion $1,00. A liberal deduction will be made for advertising by the month or the year.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
N. B. COBB.

Raleigh, N. C., May 31st, 1865 tf

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Raleigh. Office at his residence. May 22-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the PROGRESS in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

VESTAL & JOY, "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. R. WHITAKER, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. R. WHITAKER, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send money by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

IDLENESS.—Milton represents the Devil as the inventor of gunpowder, and some have attributed the discovery of the art of distilling ardent spirits to the same distinguished individual. Whether these things be so or not, there is plausibility in the supposition. These were great inventions, and worthy of the old Cloven-foot; but there is one invention, greater than both those named, of which he is certainly the author. We mean IDLENESS. This is truly the Devil's workshop erected by himself, and is well furnished with all the tools and materials for the manufacture of all kinds of crime and mischief. The poor foolish idler thinks he is doing nothing—that he is resting; but he is at the very time, and all his time, hard at work for his master in that shop.

During the past there has been some color of excuse for "gentlemen's" not working in the South. We say a *color* of excuse, for it was no real excuse, further than a perverted and aristocratic sentiment made it so. The negro was the drudge and the laborer, and the idea naturally obtained ground with those who had more high-falutin nonsense than sense in their scantily furnished upper stories, that to labor was to degrade them to an equality with the negro, when, in fact, in point of usefulness, and probably in point of common sense also, the negro was their superior. Idleness led them to the bottle, the bottle introduced them to the gaming table, the gaming table robbed them of the money they never earned, and left them to the alternative of working or thieving. To the former they could not stoop—they were too proud for that; but they were not above employing some evil disposed negro, who could not bear testimony against them, to steal or murder and rob for them, things which they had not the courage to do themselves.

It may be thought that many such men were caught and hung; but such was not the fact.—They had wealthy connexions who lavished their money to save the guilty ones from deserved punishment and "the family" from disgrace. It is a notable fact that heretofore in the South, it has been very rarely that a rich man has been convicted of a crime, the penalty for which was death. Idleness led them to the gallows, but fraud, corruption, or some legal quibble cheated it out of its lawful prey.

But the very color of an excuse for considering labor as degrading is now removed, and unquestionably the poorest people in our midst now are those who were educated to the belief that labor is not respectable. Not being respectable, and they being the quintescence of respectability, they never learned to work, and now, when stern necessity compels them to "try their hands," they feel that they are poor indeed.—They can no longer depend upon the negro to work for them—every man must weed his own row. Necessity, as a last resort, will invest labor with new dignity. "Nothing but a mechanic" will cease to be a term of derision; but the mechanic will be the real gentleman, while the sham one will envy him his calling, and bitterly rue that he, too, did not learn a trade, and get used to work while he was young. A trade, well stuck to, is a living; and a living is all the fortune we absolutely require in this world.

APPROPRIATE.—A soldier has presented us with a neat lithograph caricature of the capture of Jeff. Davis. Davis is represented as getting over a fence (crossing the line into Mexico,) while a Federal officer is holding him back with his left hand grasping his hoop skirt, while with his right he levels a pistol at the "old woman's" head. Just behind this officer is a cavalry man rushing up with drawn sabre and holding a burning torch in the other hand. In front of Davis, but on this side of the fence, stands Mrs. Davis. The officer exclaims: "Hold on old Jeff! the last ditch is not on that side of the fence." Jeff. indignantly replies: "I thought your Government was too magnanimous to hunt down women and children;" while Mrs. D., good, careful soul, says: "Don't irritate the *President*—he might hurt somebody." The "pictur" may be seen in our counting room.

WHERE IS BENJAMIN?—We should think Benjamin feels himself slighted. What! he who was the power behind the throne and whose magnetic attraction drew so much gold for himself and the throne, to be regarded by the Government as too insignificant to have a reward offered for him! P-r-eposterous! Wonder if he won't get mad, tear his hair, and "cuss" some. We think it probable the offer of a reward of $100,000 in gold would cause him to come forward and claim the reward, taking his chances with the rope.

PROMOTIONS.—A friend has handed us the following list of promotions in the 103d Ohio Volunteer Infantry:

Capt. H. S. Pickands, Co. G, to Major.
1st. Lt. A. H. Spencer, Co. H, to Captain.
1st. Lt. L. S. Dilly, Co. E, to Captain.
1st. Serg't Jno. E. Vaught, Co. E, to 1st. Lieutenant.
1st. Serg't Michael Duncan, Co. A, to 1st. Lieutenant.
1st. Serg't. —— Barton, Co. I, to 1st Lieutenant.

Major Pickands, we learn, has been in command of the Regiment for some time. Captain Dilley has been acting as Commissary. They are all, no doubt, worthy gentlemen and accomplished officers, and deserving of the promotion they have received.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. May 29-2w

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street.

GEN. SHERMAN SERENADED IN WASHINGTON—HE MAKES A SPEECH.—On Thursday of last week a large number of persons in Washington accompanied by a band of music, proceeded to the residence of Major General Sherman, to compliment him with a serenade. He, however, was out spending the evening. At a subsequent hour it was ascertained that he was at the Metropolitan Hotel, and thither the party repaired. In response to vociferous cheers and calls for Sherman, he appeared on the balcony, and spoke as follows:

I was sorry I was not at home when you called to-night, for I am here a stranger in a strange house and have no right to use it for any purpose. But I thank you for your kindness to me and the army I command. [Cheers.] There are too many noisy omnibuses and street cars in this town for me.—[Laughter.] We like the pine woods better, for there we can be heard and felt too. [Applause, and cries of "that's so," "Hurra for Sherman," "He's the boy for the Rebels," etc.]

He resumed. There are no more Rebels now; they have gone up. [Laughter, and exclamation, "That's so; good for you."]

I repeat I am thankful to the people for the manifestations of friendship extended to the Army yesterday. Everybody was in the streets. I know that every soldier felt a sense of welcome, not only on the streets, but in every house.

I thank you in the name of the army for your appreciation of what they have done in the past, promising they will in the future reciprocate it.

I have not made and will not make a speech, but you must regard all further silence for what I mean.

Three cheers and a tiger were then given to the hero and he retired, while a patriotic air was being performed by the band.

Generals Howard, Slocum and Este were called out and made brief speeches, which were enthusiastically received. The crowd had now largely increased, and in response to impatient cries for "Sherman," he again appeared and said:

"I do not intend to make a speech, but merely to say I am a thousand times obliged to you. I speak it from my heart for the magnificent reception which you gave us yesterday."

General Logan, Jefferson C. Davis (the right Davis, as some one in the crowd said), Hancock and others, were called for, but they were not present to respond.

The meeting was of the most enthusiastic character.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

A. McLACKLAN,
WITH
JAS. L. STEVENSON & BRO.,
On Middle Street, 2 Doors from Broad,

ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY RECEIVING fresh supplies of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, SHOES and BOOTS, Groceries, Flour, &c., in varied assortments, bought in the best markets and at the lowest prices.
Newbern, May 25-1m.

H. MAHLER,
Fayetteville St.,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
MANUFACTURER OF
JEWELRY AND ENGRAVER.
☞ Cash Paid for old Gold and Silver. ☜
May 31-tf

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the public generally that he is now prepared, as heretofore, to do all kind of
Saddle and Harness Repairing,
in best manner and with promptness, at his Shop, first story under Masonic Hall. Patronage earnestly solicited. May 30-tf

WANTED,
A CHAMBERMAID AT THE YARBORO HOUSE. Must come well recommended as to character and capacity. May 29-3t*

Treasury Department,
SIXTH SPECIAL AGENCY,
Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE OF U. S. TREASURY Regulations, issued May 9th, 1865, is hereby published for the benefit of persons desiring to carry on business in Raleigh and vicinity:

"ARTICLE VII.

Persons desiring to keep a supply store at any place within an insurrectionary State, shall make application therefor to the nearest officer of the Treasury Department, which application shall set forth that the applicant is loyal to the government of the United States; and upon filing evidence of such loyalty a license for such Supply Store shall forthwith be granted, and the person to whom the license is given shall be authorized to purchase goods at any other Supply Store within the insurrectionary States, or at such other point in the United States as he may select.

The party receiving such license shall pay therefor the license fee prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law."

All parties engaged or about to engage in business, are respectfully notified to comply with the above regulations.
CHAS. H. WOODS,
Local Special Ag't U. S. Treasury.
Office on second floor corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Street, in the Smith building. May 25-tf

NORTH STATE IRON & BRASS WORKS.
OUR FOUNDRY AND SHOPS ARE NOW OPEN, and we are prepared to receive and fill orders for all kinds Mill Castings and Mill Irons, Bridge Bolts, and Castings of all kinds. We will repair Saw Mills and Gum Saws, and anything of the kind in our line.
We keep constantly on hand Cane Mills, Sheet Iron, Band Iron, all sizes, Axes, Shovels, Grindstones, Plows, Points, Bands and Bolts, Old Dominion Nails, &c., &c.
May 23-2w. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

UNION MEETING.
A UNION MEETING WILL BE HELD AT NEW Hill, at the house of R. M. Brown, Esq., on Saturday, June 3d, 1865. Some prominent gentlemen are expected to be present and address the meeting. Let our citizens rally for a large assemblage.
May 24 td MANY UNION MEN.
Standard copy.

The North Carolina Times,
A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND
FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Arts, Science and Literature,
VESTAL & JOY, Editors and Proprietors.
PUBLISHED AT NEWBERN, N. C.

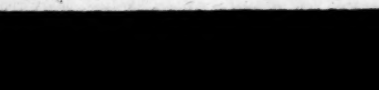
THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES
WILL FURNISH
THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS,
AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT.
It will maintain the Union, oppose Secession, and strive, by argument and persuasion, to encourage that spirit of
LOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT
upon which the future Peace and Prosperity of the People must forever depend.

It is hoped that the interest and variety of its contents—its regard for the Business interests of the community—its Financial and Market Reports—and its advocacy of all just and humane enterprises, will commend it to
The Patronage of all Classes of People
—AND MAKE IT—
A WELCOME VISITOR
TO THE
Family Circle, the Counting-Room and the Workshop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES, issued every MORNING, (Sundays excepted,) and is furnished to Subscribers (by Mail or Carrier,) at
TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.
Particular attention is paid to the prompt and early delivery of the paper to its Patrons in the City, and to the regularity of its transmission to those abroad.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
PER SQUARE, OF ONE INCH,
$1 first insertion, 50 cts. each subsequent do.
All advertisements must be paid for at the desk in the Counting-Room previous to insertion.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.
The Great Invention of the Age in
Hoop Skirts.
J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.
THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.
The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.
A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring-Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.
The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.
All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.
WEST'S, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.
For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.
☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS.
Morehead City and Goldsboro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.

CARS LEAVE NEWBERNE FOR RALEIGH AT 11.30 A. M.
For Morehead City at 4.50 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Raleigh for New Berne at 10 A. M.
Leave Morehead City for New Berne at 9.20 A. M.
WILMINGTON AND GOLDSBORO' LINE.
Leave Goldsboro' for Wilmington at 3.10 P. M.
Leave Wilmington for Goldsboro' at 4.30 A. M.
J. B. VAN DYNE,
May 24-tf Superintendent.

C. M. FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.
HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of
Citizens' Goods.
He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.
Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-tf

POALK & WEST,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 54, Pollock Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
May 25-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Hillsboro' Street.
THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.
No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.
RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 12-tf Proprietors.

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter at the Store formerly occupied by Jas. McKimmon, near the head of Fayetteville street. May 10-tf

AGREEMENT
In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.
IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.
Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.
All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.
THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.
PETER LAWSON,
May 25-tf Purchasing Agent.

MURRAY & NEPHEW,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
62 South Street, New York.
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.
All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.
N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 18-tf

NEWBERN
COTTON GIN COMPANY.
POLLOCK STREET,
(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)
This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.
Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

Barham's Hotel,
GOLDSBORO', N., C.,
South and Opposite the Court House Square,
BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

S. BLAGGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,
☞ BRICK STORE, ☜
CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.
May 18-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,
(*Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.*)
COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.
ALSO,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,
LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISIONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.
May 15-1m

TO CAPITALISTS.
FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.
ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interst in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C. April 30

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

MRS. FENTRESS'
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

NURSE WANTED.
A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL IS WANTed, for whose services good wages will be paid. A competent woman can find a good home by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
May 22-tf

HOUSE WANTED.
ANY ONE HAVING A SMALL HOUSE FOR Rent, will consult his interest by making the fact known at the PROGRESS OFFICE. The highest rent will be paid. May 30-1w

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
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MAR.				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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APRIL							1
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	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
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	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY							1
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	30	31					
AUST			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT						1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				
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DEC						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

CUTTER & FRENCH,
(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,
ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,
VEGETABLES,
Green and Dried Fruit,
TIN WARE AND STOVES;
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Confectionery of all Kinds,
Yankee Notions,
OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS
In fact everything required by Soldiers and Citizens.
W. B. CUTTER.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and well selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,
Which they will sell, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.
We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.
Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW
Steam Grist Mill,
In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of
MEAL.
We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.
NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,
Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.
☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

H. J. MENNINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway,)
May 15-1m.

DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865

NEWS SUMMARY.

Mrs. William H. Seward is very ill.

Palmerston has had the gout badly again.

His Excellency President Johnson has had his life insured for $10,000.

The freedmen on the Arlington estate (Robt. E. Lee's), in Washington, have formed themselves into a temperance society.

John C. Heenan, the bruiser, has married an English girl, and "retired from public life," to spend his declining years in keeping an inn.

The records of the Navy Department show that during the war more than five hundred officers were dismissed for drunkenness.

Jeff. Davis was captured disguised as a woman! Jeff. was never a very good-looking man, but it appears his wife's dress made him captivating.

General N. J. T. Dana has been relieved from the command of the Department of the Mississippi and succeeded by General Gouverneur K. Warren.

A $1000 dressing case has been sent from London to the Chicago fair, and it is to be voted to the prettiest girl in Chicago at $1 a vote. What an excitement such a vote would create in Raleigh.

It is said that the engineer who drove the special train in which the Emperor of Russia traveled from Cologne to Paris is a Polish refugee. We wonder that the Czar reached his destination safely.

A large number of officers and soldiers nothing from the American army, are about to establish a new settlement at the headquarters of the Yellow Stone River, not far from the northwestern boundary. So says the Toronto *Globe*.

Whatever may be said of Slidell refusing to mingle his hypocritical tears with the genuine sorrow, in which he was invited to participate, at the funeral in Paris, it must, at least, be conceded that he showed better taste in declining than the man who invited him.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Times* says that fifty-five thousand deserters, under one of the last proclamations of President Lincoln, have within ten days past emigrated from Canada, reported at Captain Gleason's office, and returned to the Federal service.

The famous Belle Boyd has come to grief in England. She has been turned penniless out of her hotel, and the landlord retained her baggage as security for his bill. She has also parted with her jewelry, and is in a state of great destitution.

In one of his terrible menaces, Jefferson Davis declared that when all the men of the South were put to death in battle, the women would seize their weapons and beat back the Northern vandals When captured, the "President" evidently thought that the time had come when the women must maintain Southern chivalry. He would himself lead them in petticoats.

A lady of New York city suggests that Jeff. Davis should be compelled to wear the usual costume of women during the period of his imprisonment. No woman, she declares, could wish him a severer punishment. She adds, that if he were compelled to run in that dress one hour every day, as fast as when he was captured, it would probably be the death of him.

Gen. Lee has expressed some opinions lately not quite so much at variance with sound policy as some of his utterances. To a party who visited him a day or two ago, he remarked that his sole ambition now was to retire to a small farm, adding, that in the present state of affairs in Virginia, it behooved every man who possibly could engage in the pursuit to turn farmer at once. Gen. Lee looks exceedingly well, notwithstanding he is constantly annoyed by the calls of Northerners, whose idle curiosity is almost the sole cause of their troubling him. Gen Lee is understood to be engaged in writing a report of his last campaign. He must be doing it for his own gratification, or that of his friends, for it would trouble him somewhat to find his "government" to transmit it to.

The New York *Herald* states that the travel to Europe this summer will be something extraordinary. The State Department during the month of April and the first twelve days of the present month, issued over one thousand passports to travelers. The reason for this increase of European travelers is found in the fact that the war is at an end. For the past few years permanent residents of the country, men whose hearts and souls were in the war, did not care to leave their native land in her trouble, to be looked down upon abroad as the representatives of a broken nationality. But now they go as lions among the lions in every country in Europe, recognized as citizens of a free and powerful nation, coming forth from an unprecedented struggle, strong in every element of greatness.

It has been supposed that the position of mistress of the White House would be assumed by Mrs. Stover, the daughter of President Johnson, in consequence of the ill health of Mrs. Johnson, A Knoxville correspondent says that she recently left that place for Greenville, where she will probably remain during the summer, as the loss of her husband, who was killed in the battle of Nashville, last fall, unfits her for the stir and excitement of life at the White House.

Mrs Lincoln has given to Senator Sumner a Palmetto cane, which was presented to Mr. Lincoln some months since. The head of the cane is an elaborately carved piece of ivory, representing an eagle shielding with her wings a nest containing several eaglets, and in the act of drawing up with her beak the folds of an American flag to protect the nest and its young, from the insidious approach of a serpent. The idea aptly symbolizes the Union's dangers, and as developed upon the head of the cane, is quite effective as well as ornamental.

The New York *Tribune* says that Mr. Lincoln, upon the receipt of Alexander H. Stephens' first great Union speech in Georgia, near the close of 1860, wrote him from Springfield a letter, wherein he offered him—nay, pressed upon him—a choice of all the positions within the President's gift. Mr. Stephens, when he received this letter, had resolved "to go with his State," and so declined the trustful proffer. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, was also offered a seat in the Cabinet, and declined it. Similar proffers to other Bell-Everett Unionists of the South meeting with a like result, Mr. Lincoln was obliged to make up his Cabinet entirely from men who had voted for him.

Ex-Speaker Boteck, of the Confederate House of Representatives, who is at present stopping at Appomattox Court House, met with an accident one day last week, which might have been more serious. He was handling a pistol, when the weapon exploded, sending a ball through his foot. A surgeon was called in who rendered his professional services. At last accounts Mr. Boteck was improving, but his wound will confine him to his home for some weeks.

Senator Sullivan has written a letter to a constituent of evil out here in North Carolina, who asked him whether they should take part in the reorganization of that State, in which he tells them that it is their right and their duty. "I say," he says, "little chance for peace and tranquility in any United States unless the rights of all are recognized without distinction of color. On this foundation we must build." Subsequently the Senator says:—"As you do me the honor to ask me the proper stand for you to make, I have no hesitation in replying that you must insist on the rights and privileges of a citizen. They belong to you, they are yours, and whoever undertakes to rob you of them is a usurper and an impostor."

"Doctor, I want you to prescribe for me." The doctor feels her pulse. "There is nothing the matter, madam; you only need rest." "Now, doctor, just look at my tongue! just look at it; now say, what does that need?" "I think that needs rest too." Both madam, in a state of great excitement.

If you is happy find no bliss, and loathe rejoice—no child to kiss—no wife to love—no girl to hug—don't suck oblivion in the jug; and if you haven't any sister, just ask some chap to lend you his, for quark for a little while—then "splice," and all the rest will come in nice.

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine: "Respected sir, I went yesterday to the cattle show, and found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

Despatches from Nashville say that the guerilla leaders, Gatewood and Champ Ferguson, are committing great depredations on the defenceless people of East Tennessee. Large numbers of paroled prisoners from Lee and Johnston's armies are travelling through the country robbing and plundering generally.

The Deseret News informs us that when the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached Salt Lake, business was suspended, the public buildings draped in mourning, and the performances at the theatre postponed.

General Merrit of the cavalry has been appointed to a full Major-Generalship, to date from the 9th of April.

Colonel Breckinridge, a son of John C. Breckinridge, whose capture, while fleeing from Richmond, was noticed a few days since, arrived at Annapolis, Friday, and expressed himself as highly indignant at not being allowed the freedom of the city, to go where he pleased.

The table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed is now in the possession of an aged maiden lady named Ramsay, at Charleston, South Carolina. Efforts were made to induce her to supply this table for the signing of the South Carolina ordinance of secession, but she steadily refused, and at length threatened to shoot any one who should attempt to take it away.

The released Union prisoners at Andersonville state, that in and around the infamous rebel prison pen at that place, there are the graves of over 19,000 national soldiers.

When Tennessee seceded, President Johnston took leave of the 'Kenton Farm, and in taking up a little hand trunk, said to Major Hunt, Major, all my possessions are in that trunk.'

Mr. Arnold, member of Congress from Illinois during the four years of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and his personal friend, is preparing memoirs of the life and administration of President Lincoln, with a history of the important Congressional legislation of the same period.

The will of the late Earl of Carlisle, better known in the United States by his title of Lord Morpeth, is sworn to as under seven hundred thousand dollars.

There will be a grand fete in Corsica on the occasion of the inauguration at Ajaccio of the monument to the great Napoleon, including an agricultural and fine arts exhibition, horse races and a banquet. Invitations have been sent to the whole of the Paris press.

The wealthiest revenue district in the Union, according to report of Commissioner Lewis, is the first district of Illinois, including Chicago.

W. H. F. Lee has retired to his plantation near White House, where he is living in a tent, and attending to the culture of his farm.

Coal has been gathered up on the beach at Paippsburg, Maine, for many years, and Professor Brackett, of Bowdoin College, thinks that a coal mine extends along the coast from Rhode Island to Nova Scotia, but that the bed of the coal is too far out at sea to be worked. The waves cast blocks of it upon the beach from time to time.

A special telegram to the Boston *Post* says: Senator Wilson was informed by letter several weeks ago of a plot to assassinate himself, with the President and prominent members of the Government. Sunday he received a letter from the same party reminding him of the former letter.

J. B. Rice, one of the oldest actors and theatrical managers in the country has been elected Mayor of Chicago by six thousand Union majority.

HOUGH & CO.,

(LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,)

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY
& FURNITURE,

Have just received, per Steamer ELLEN S. TERRY, a well-selected Stock of

SUGARS, MOLASSES,
TOBACCOES & SNUFF,
SALT, TEA, COFFEE,
HAMS, BACON,
CROCKERY, PAILS,
BROOMS, WOODEN WARE,
FLOUR, CRACKERS,
CAKES, BASKETS,
FURNITURE of every description,
LOOKING-GLASSES, PAINTS,
AND OIL, KEROSENE OIL,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We also keep on hand a fine assortment of

Canned Meats,
Fruits and
Vegetables,

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS

AND A FINE-SELECTED STOCK OF

Yankee Notions.

We have established ourselves permanently in business, in this city, and respectfully solicit the patronage of Merchants of North Carolina, assuring them that in price and quality we can satisfy the most particular.

HOUGH & CO.,
New Berne, N. C.

May 30-3w

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the Progress one of the permanent fixtures of the Capitol of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Rebellion, prisons and courts of star chamber having been abolished by the Union armies, and the old flag having again been unfurled on the capitol of our good old State, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people can read these papers that advocate their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the rack or the stake; and it is our determination to make THE PROGRESS worthy the confidence of the intelligent reader.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capitol of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family

Though it is our determination to make the Progress a live newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President Johnson an active and zealous support, and will exert whatever of power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publications we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS,

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

May 6th, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY.

Col G F Granger, commanding 3d Brig 2d Div 10th A C, Post Commander.
Lt H S Stanford, 115th N Y Vols, A A A General, and Post Adjutant.
Capt S C F Smith, 9th Me Vols, A A I Gen.
Major George B. Dyer, 9th Me. Vols, Pro Marshal.
Lt Wm K Norton, 4th N H Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Lt George S Dailey, 9th Maine Vols, Assistant Pro Marshal.
Capt Chas F Weeks, 9th Me Vols, A A Q M.
Capt Geo C Almy, C S.
Surgeon Jno Knowlson, 169th N Y Vols, Chief Med officer.
Capt R B Mosher, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.
Lt Ed Vanderzee, 169th N Y Vols, A D C.

OFFICERS OF 115TH REG'T N Y VOLUNTEERS.

H J Johnson, Lt Col Commanding.
S L Wabash, Major.
Nicholas De Graf, Act Adjutant.
Martin McMartin, Qr Master.
Lieut A C Slocum, Commanding Co A.
Lieut A Collier, do do B.
Lieut C L Clark, do do C.
Capt Wm H Shaw, do do E.
Capt E B Savage, do do G.
Lieut H McIntosh, do do I.
Lieut J M Hill, do do K.

OFFICERS OF 9TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

Joseph Noble, Lieut Col Commanding.
George B Dyer, Major.
Henry H Wadsworth, Adjutant.
Geo S Hay, Qr Master.
Gate P Rice, Ac Surgeon.
Lieut Wm A Babcock, Commanding Co A.
Capt L F McKenney, do do B.
" Geo W Brown, do do C.
" Benj J Hill, do do D.
" J C Beal, do do E.
Lieut W F Denning, do do F.
" S A Dotem, do do G.
" A H Chase, do do H.
Capt Geo S Colbath, do do I.
Capt S S Mann, do do K.

OFFICERS 4TH N. H. VOLS.

Lt. Col. F. W. Parker, Commanding.
" Geo W Huckins, A R Q M.
1st Lt Alfred Mariand, Acting Adjutant.
" Joseph Wingate, commanding Co. A.
" Leonard A Gay, do do B.
Capt Louis McD Bussey, do do C.
1st Lt Sam'l H Prescott, do do D.
Capt Wm T Barker, do do E.
" Clarence L. Chapman, do do F.
2d Lt Patrick Dowd, do do G.
1st Lt Edwin Whitford, do do H.
Capt Geo F Quimby, do do I.
" Geo W Huckins, do do K.

OFFICERS 13TH IND. VOLS.

J H Lawrence, Major, commanding.
Barry Ryan, Lt and Adjutant.
A H Daily, Lt and R Q M
H A Chamberlain, Asst Surgeon.
Silas Clark, Capt commanding co A.
C Cary, 1st Lt.
M Gonser, 2d Lt.
Wm H Lowe, Capt commanding co B.
J H Kinnear, 1st Lt.
E H Jones, 2d Lt.
T Riefe, Capt commanding co C.
S Morrison, 1st Lt.
A C Mitchell, 2d Lt.
R J Graham, Capt commanding co D.
T C Gurley, 1st Lt.
J H Sherrow, 2d Lt.
W T Stepp, Capt commanding co E.
J C Boyd, 1st Lt.
Wm A Ketchum, 2d Lt.
Companies F, G, H, I and K are commanded by officers whose names have been mentioned.

OFFICERS OF 169TH REG'T N Y VOLS.

J A Colvin, Lieut Col commanding.
Joseph H Allen, Major.
John Knowlson, Surgeon.
E W Church, Acting Adj't and Q M.
Lieut Ed Jacques, commanding co A.
Lieut J B Foot, commanding co B.
Capt J H Warren, commanding co C.
Lieut B McGuire, commanding co D.
Capt H Mulhall, comd'g co E.
Capt E B Smith, comd'g co F.
Lieut E Van Santword, comd'g co G.
Lieut C G Francisco, comd'g co H.
Capt J H Dunn, comd'g co I.
Lieut J H Straight, comd'g co K.

SORGHUM,

AT RETAIL,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

FOR $1,50 PER GALLON.

—ALSO—

SALT AND NAILS.

May 29-d3t* WM. WHITE.

JOHN JACOB TYLER.

ANY PERSON KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of the above named Tyler, formerly of Louisville, Ky., late of Johnston's army, 1st Missouri Battery, 1st Missouri Brigade, French's Division, Stewart's Corps, will confer a favor on both parties by informing the undersigned. WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.

May 29-3t*

TO THE PEOPLE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY.

YOU ARE AWARE THAT A SHORT TIME SINCE I was charged with stealing a mule, and sent to Raleigh for trial. The charges have been investigated by Gen. Heath, and found to be false. I was honorably acquitted. I was also charged with disloyalty, but this charge, like the other, was decided to be untrue.

Very respectfully,
May 31-1w* GEO. B. THOMASON.

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 12-tf

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Office Provost Marshal,
Post of Raleigh, N. C., May 20th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 9.

NO SUTLER, PURVEYOR OR CITIZEN WILL sell to any person Spirituous or Malt Liquors. Any disobedience of this order will result in the imprisonment of the guilty party, and the confiscation of all his goods.

GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. 9th Me. Vols. and Provost Marshal.

May 20-tf

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS Military Division of the James are published for the information and guidance of all in the Department of North Carolina, which now forms part of that Military Division.

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., April 28, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4.

I. Clerks of courts of records in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

II. All attorneys, counsellors, advocates and proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the presidents, directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 2, in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who, without taking the oath, shall, after the first of May next, attempt to practice any licensed profession, or engage in any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a president, director, or officer of any corporation, will be arrested. The foregoing provisions will be enforced in other parts of the State as early as practicable.

III. All persons making claims for restoration of private property, before a Provost Martial, or any other military officer, court, or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath, his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

IV. All officers of customs in this Military Division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land goods or other articles of trade, to any person or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

V. No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and no clergyman, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, will officiate in such capacity until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

VI. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these Headquarters.

By order of Major General HALLECK:
J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICIAL:
FRED'K ANDERSON,
Lt. & Act. Asst. Adj't Gen'l.

OFFICE PROV. MARSHAL,
Post of Raleigh, N. C., May 22nd, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDER NO. 52, dated Headquarters Department, N. C., Army of the Ohio, Raleigh N. C. May 15th 1865. All parties who practice their professions or engaged in any business will immediately report to this office and take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Allfailing to comply with this order will be arrested and reported to Headquarters of this Department.

By order of
GEO. B. DYER,
Maj. & Provost Marshal.

May 22-1w.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for us the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied, for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major-General Scholfield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murrays' old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables of all kinds.

—REFERS TO—

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.
John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia
RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

CALL AT KINSEY'S STORE AND BUY

FAMILY FLOUR,	HOOP SKIRTS,
BACON HAMS,	LADIES' GAITERS,
CANNED FRUIT,	MISSES' SHOES,
BUTTER,	LADIES' HOSE,
CHEESE,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUGAR,	LINEN,
CANDY,	SPOOL COTTON,
RAISINS,	THREAD,
FIGS,	COMBS,
CRACKERS,	PINS,
CANDLES,	NEEDLES,
SOAP,	HATS, CAPS,
TOBACCO,	BUTTONS,
CIGARS,	PENCILS,
SHOEBLACKING,	STATIONERY,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&C., &C.

A general variety on hand at corner of Fayetteville and Market Square. J. KINSEY.

May 24-1w.

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

TO REMOVE A DOUBT WHICH SEEMS TO EXIST in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State heretofore held to labor are now free; and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons.

It is recommended that former owners of the freedmen employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about the Military Camps.—They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Scholfield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 38.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Gen. Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. H. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast Districts as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small Company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Scholfield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 12, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 45.

I. HEREAFTER COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE IN the State of North Carolina, in articles not contraband of war, will be restricted only by the regulations of the Treasury Department.

The following articles are contraband of war, to-wit: arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured, gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, railroad iron and machinery for operating railroads, telegraph wires, insulators, and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

All military restrictions upon trade in articles other than those above enumerated are removed.

II. Hereafter no military tax will be imposed upon citizens for passes or permits of any kind, nor for any other reason whatever, and all orders from whatever source authorizing such taxes are hereby revoked.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scholfield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

May 20-1w

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 46.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardians control over their wards, are in force. The parent's or guardian's authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen may not turn away the young or the infirm, nor refuse to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, unless they work.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised that for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be contented with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to instruct the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District commander will appoint a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer,) with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who have left them in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will hear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Scholfield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

Headq'rs Department of N. C.,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO,)
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Scholfield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
May 20-1w Assistant Adjutant General.

UNION MEETING IN CRABTREE DISTRICT.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS of the Union at Wiley Lynn's on Thursday, June 1st, 1865, and all loyal men of the county are invited to attend. Several prominent gentlemen are expected to be present to address the meeting.

Rally for the old flag and the Union of our fathers.

May 25-1d MANY UNION MEN.